

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1857.

NOT TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their insertion cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the *Daily or Weekly Journal*, will thereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

We issue the *Wilmington Journal* one day in advance of the regular publication, in order to give the hands in our office the opportunity of participating in the day set apart by the Governor of the State, as a day of thanksgiving, &c.

The news by the Atlantic is even worse than that by former arrivals, and shows that other causes than the "crisis" on this side, must have existed, and been in operation to effect the stability of mercantile and pecuniary relations throughout Europe.

Most readers of history will recollect the desperate resort of Cornwallis, at the battle of Guilford Court House, we think, when his own advanced forces were driven back in confusion and threatened to overwhelm his position. He turned his batteries upon the mixed mass of American pursuers and British pursued, indiscriminately, stopping the torrent which was rolling on him, at the sacrifice of his best men, who fell under the fire of guns discharged by their own comrades. This finds a parallel in the course now pursued by the Banks of England and France, who, to save themselves and check the export of specie to the United States and to the East, have raised the rates of discount to ten per cent, a rate never before reached to our knowledge. They have fired alike into friend and foe. They may check the efflux of specie, but at the expense of all but universal suffering and extensive failures at home.

The Bank of Glasgow has suspended specie payments. It was rumoured that the Bank of France had suspended. The last rumour may be unfounded, so far, but it is in the nature of rumors of this class, as it is of certain prophecies, to work their own fulfillment. It can hardly be questioned that the whole monetary system of Europe is trembling in the balance. Another turn of the screw must complete the ruin which is now in progress. The banks cannot increase the strain without snapping the cord. Let us refer to a matter from which we may gain a familiar illustration. The telegraphic cable was running out too fast from the coils on board the Niagara, and the engineers attempted by putting on the brakes, to check it. The strain was too great, the cable parted and the enterprise was a failure, for the time at least.—The specie is flowing too rapidly from the Banks of France and England. They have put a terrible strain upon their brakes. The delicate cable of commercial credit can bear no more. It cannot bear this long. If a rate of ten per cent., does not immediately answer the end proposed, we cannot but think that a suspension in whole or in part must be the next resort. That, under these unfavourable circumstances, produce should decline, is we think natural.

The fall of Delhi, the capture of the old King and the shooting of his sons form a budget from India, which, at any other time would have excited attention, but are now lost sight of in the general pressure, and the common distress. Still we are glad to hear that Lucknow has been relieved and thereby spared the fate of Cawnpore.

The extravagant military establishments of European governments can no longer be maintained. Louis Napoleon is now at the crisis of his fate. If he can meet this emergency—if he can ward off starvation and suffering from the workers of Paris and the departments, his position will be safe. If he cannot, it must be critical.

The next few months will be eventful ones.

P. S. We notice that the "Bank of Glasgow" and the "Western Bank of Scotland" are spoken of as suspended. The same institution seems to be referred to under these different names.

Kansas.

The following is the Schedule, or series of rules adopted by the Constitutional Convention of Kansas, prescribing the mode to be pursued for submitting the Constitution to the people and to Congress, and, in the event of its adoption, organizing the new State government in accordance with its provisions. Virtually, only one clause of the Constitution is to be submitted,—namely, that relating to slavery, as the votes are to be endorsed "Constitution with Slavery," or "Constitution with no Slavery," so that those who vote at all must endorse the body of the instrument. The Free State men say that they do not approve of the Constitution, either with or without the clause referred to, and therefore cannot vote either way in the manner prescribed, nor take the preliminary oath required by section 14th, as a pre-requisite for voting:—

SCHEDULE.

Sec. 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent State government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims, and contracts, as well as of individuals as of bodies corporate, except the bill incorporating banks, by the last Territorial Legislature, shall continue as if no such change had taken place, and all processes which may have issued under the authority of the Territory of Kansas shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of Kansas.

Sec. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Kansas, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, shall continue to be of force until altered, amended, or repealed by a legislature assembled by the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 3. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures according to the Territory of Kansas shall inure to the use of the State of Kansas.

Sec. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken shall be, and be prosecuted in the name of, the State of Kansas; and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor and corresponding officers of the State authority, and their successors in office, and for the use, therein expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estates or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, cases in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description, of the Territory of Kansas, shall inure to and vest in the State of Kansas, and be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent that the same could have been by the Territory of Kansas.

Sec. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen before the change from a Territorial to a State Government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgement in the name of the State of Kansas; all actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in the courts of the Territory of Kansas at the time of the change from a Territorial to a State Government may be continued and transferred to any court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject-matter thereof.

Sec. 6. All officers civil and military, holding their offices under the authority of the Territory of Kansas, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

Sec. 7. This constitution shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States at its next ensuing session; and as soon as official information has been received that it is approved by the same, by the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the Sovereign States of the United States, the President of the Convention shall issue his Proclamation to convene the State Legislature at the seat of government, within thirty-one days after publication. Should any vacancies occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the Legislature or other office, he shall order an election to fill such vacancy:—Provided, however, in case of refusal, absence, or disability of the President of this Convention to discharge the duties herein imposed upon him, the President *pro tempore* of this Convention shall perform said duties; and in case of absence, refusal or disability of the President *pro tempore*, a committee consisting of seven, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties required of the President of this Convention.

Sec. 8. The Governor and all other offices shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties as soon as

ter the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the independent and the sovereign States of the Union as may be convenient.

Sec. 9. Oaths of office may be administered by any judge, justice of the peace, or any judge of any court of record of the Territory or State of Kansas, until the Legislature of the State may otherwise direct.

Sec. 10. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election, two-thirds of the members of each house concurring, to vote for or against the calling of a Convention; and, if it appear that a majority of the citizens of the State have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall, at its next regular session, call a Convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the house of representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner at the same places, and by the same electors, that choose the representatives; said delegates so chosen shall meet within three months after said election, for the purpose of amending, revising, or changing the Constitution.

Sec. 11. Before this constitution shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory, for approval or disapproval as follows:—The President of this Convention shall, by proclamation declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided, in the Territory of Kansas an election shall be held, over which shall preside three judges, or a majority of three, to be appointed as follows:—The President of this Convention shall appoint three commissioners in each county in the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three judges of election in the several precincts of their respective counties, at which election the constitution framed by this Convention shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas in said Territory upon that day, and over the age of twenty-one years, for ratification or rejection in the following manner and form: The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll books by two clerks, by them appointed. The ballots cast as said election shall be endorsed "constitution with slavery" and "constitution with no slavery." One of said poll books shall be returned within eight days to the president of this convention, and the other shall be retained by the judge of election and kept open for inspection. The president, with two or more members of this convention, shall examine said poll books, and if it shall appear upon said examination that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the Constitution with slavery, he shall immediately have the same transmitted to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided. But if upon such examination of said poll books, it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes cast at said election be in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the president of this convention, and no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with, and such as have transplanted the constitution so ratified to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided, to perform the duties, by the reason of death resignation, or otherwise, the same duties shall devolve upon the president pro tempore.

Sec. 12. All officers appointed to carry into execution the provisions of the foregoing section shall, before entering upon their duties, be sworn to faithfully perform the duties of the offices; and, on failure thereof, be subject to the same charge and penalties as are provided in like case under the territorial laws.

Sec. 13. The officers provided for in the preceding sections shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given to officers for performing similar duties under the territorial laws.

Sec. 14. Every person offering to vote at the aforesaid election upon said Constitution shall, if challenged, take an oath to support the Constitution, if adopted, under penalties of perjury under the territorial laws.

Sec. 15. There shall be a general election upon the first Monday in January, 1857, at which election shall be chosen a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of State, auditor of State, State treasurer, and members of legislature, and also a member of Congress.

Sec. 16. Until the elected in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution shall otherwise direct, the salary of the Governor shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the Lieutenant Governor shall be double the pay of a State Senator, and the pay members of the Legislatue shall be five dollars per diem unless otherwise provided by the first Legislature, which shall fix the salaries of all officers other than those elected by the people at the first election.

Sec. 17. This Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Worth over Twenty Millions of Dollars and still a Paper.

The following extract from the London Correspondence of the *Boston Post*, teaches a lesson that ought to afford a warning to those who are inclined to make money their idol. The poorest man who can raise his family honestly, take the world as it comes, and after doing his best, can leave the future in the hands of Providence, is far richer and happier than the millionaire Morrison, who lived but for wealth and died haunted by dreams of pauperism, although possessed by not millions.

Mr. Morrison, senior partner of the firm of Morrison & Co., one of our "Merchant Princes," died Friday last, at the age of 68 years. The career of Mr. Morrison, as a successful merchant, in a single line of business, is unparalleled, for while the Rothschilds, Astors, Girards and other millionaires have dabbled in various matters, Mr. Morrison was simply a Manchester warehouseman, or in New York a physiologist, a dry goods merchant, having the single end in view of making his house the richest in the world. He commenced his London-life as a clerk, and has met with no extraordinary turn of fortune at any particular time, the bulk of his property being the proceeds of regular business returns. The Times states his wealth to have been about £4,000,000 sterling, but it is said to considerably exceed that sum. Mr. Morrison retired from active business several years since, without withdrawing his capital from the mercantile house, and though managing his vast funds himself up to the time of his death, with all the sagacity of earlier days, he has for the last three years been possessed with the idea that he should come to want. More than two years ago he commenced doing day labor upon a farm held by one of his tenants, for which he received twelve shillings a week, and he continued up to the time of his illness. For the last eighteen months he has been a regular applicant for relief to the parish, assembling twice a week with the town paupers at the door of the "Union," and receiving with each one of them his two shillings and a quarter loaf. His friends have indulged him in these fancies on the ground that it was the best choice of two evils. The truth is money was his god, and the idea became at last too great for him and broke him down. And yet he is said to have made a most judicious will, and his investments up to the last are characterized by great good sense. The probate duty on his will exceeds £10,000.

A GROWING FEATURE.—For some weeks—we had almost said months—past, the reports of Agricultural Fairs and Exhibitions, the proceedings of Agricultural Societies—the awards of premiums for articles of produce or manufactures shown, have occupied considerable space in the columns of our North Carolina contemporaries. This is comparatively speaking, a new feature with us. We have seen the movement grow up under our own eyes, and have been rejoiced to see it, yet have been led to wonder why it is that the more immediate lower Cape Fear counties of our district have failed or neglected to imitate and emulate the advance of their neighbors. New Hanover and Bladen and Brunswick and Columbus have neither fair nor exhibition, while Duplin and Sampson and Robeson and Richmond and Cumberland do themselves honor and receive advantage from their fairs and organizations.

Each recurring year shows a greater number of fairs and exhibitions throughout the State. We, down this way, want our share of the spirit of improvement which these things infuse, for the time is rapidly coming when we must depend mainly upon agriculture, and little upon the mere products of the forest. It will be, root or die.

It is rumoured that a despatch has been received announcing the suspension of the Bank of England. This may be expected at any time, but we question whether any authentic intelligence of its actual occurrence has yet been received.

The News.

Never did perplexed lawyer cross-examine reluctant witness with more energy and perseverance than we have our exchanges, and all and sundry our other sources of information, with the purpose of gathering something of interest to "put in the papers." We find comparatively little.

In the way of local or *quasi* local news, we regret to learn that a collision occurred last evening on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, near Manchester, S. C., between a passenger and freight train. A negro was killed on the spot and some minor injuries sustained by others. The amount of actual loss of property we have not been able to learn.

Signor Blita will give his entertainment this afternoon and evening, and repeat it every afternoon and evening during the week. Much laughter is expected.

To-morrow every body will keep thanksgiving. We presume that divine service will be held in most, if not all the churches—that the stores will be closed and business suspended. It don't take much to suspend business these times.

There would appear to have been a frightful loss of life on the Western waters during last week. Near Cairo, Illinois, sixteen boats were sunk, containing 300,000 bushels of coal. One hundred lives were lost. This was on the night of Wednesday of last week. On Saturday night the steamer *Rainbow* was burnt, and from

the Atlantic arrived this afternoon, with Liverpool dates to the 11th instant. The steamer Asia arrived out on the 9th, and the Kangaroos on the 11th.

Messrs. Dennisson & Co. have failed; liabilities £2,000,000 sterling; also, the Western Bank of Scotland with deposits amounting to £6,000,000 sterling, and Messrs. Babcock & Co., with Liverpool and New York liabilities amounting to £300,000 sterling. Other failures of smaller amounts are also announced.

It was rumored at Liverpool on Wednesday that the Bank of France had stopped, but the report of course was incorrect. It grew out of the advance in the rates of discount.

LATER FROM INDIA.—The taking of Delhi has been confirmed.

The garrison at Lucknow was relieved by Gen. Harvey just as the enemy were ready to blow it up. A large portion of the city had also been captured. Gen. Neill had been killed.

The King of Delhi had surrendered. His life was spared, but his two sons were shot.

The intelligence from India had reached England by telegraph, and was two weeks later than previous accounts.

Delhi was in complete possession of the British on the 21st September. Gen. Nicholson had died of wounds received in battle.

Lated—Telegraphed to Liverpool.

PARIS, Wednesday Morning.—The Moniteur publishes a notification from the Emperor upon a report from the Minister of Finance, in which he says he sees with pain the imperial and chivalrous feelings propagated and the delusive remedies proposed for an imaginary evil.

The law permitting the bank to raise the amount of

the discount between the 1st and 15th of November.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

done by increasing the rate of discount.

It is reported that the bank to do this will be

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1857.

United States District Court for North Carolina.

It will be remembered that the regular term of this Court was not held last month in Wilmington, owing to the absence of Judge Potter, whose feeble health rendered his attendance impossible. We regret to learn that His Honor is still too weak to attend Court, and is forced to have the hearing of cases transferred to his chambers at Fayetteville. Court there will open on Monday next.

The venerable Judge has long passed the period usually allotted to man, and has arrived at that point when a respite from his labors is just his due. Far be it from us to suggest or dream of his being deprived of any of the honors or emoluments of that position which he has held so long. If it were ours to say, we would rather have them increased than diminished. But surely it is due to a gentleman whose age is drawing up close to the span of a century, and whose official service has considerably exceeded half that term, that he should be allowed to repose in quietude, untroubled by those trying duties, whose proper discharge must task too severely his failing energies and feeble health. We would continue Judge Potter in all the rank and pay he has ever received, but we would relieve him from the active duties of the office. He has earned a right to such relief.

But again, there are public interests to be considered in such cases. More actual loss accrued to parties by the failure of the last term that was to have been or ought to have been held here, than would have paid the salary of a colleague or associate twice over.

Vessels are now held up here from day to day, and from week to week, and from month to month, awaiting the action of the Court. Whether prompt action can be relied upon may be imagined by the reader, when he is aware that the "Court" consists of a gentleman considerably above ninety years of age, and in precarious health. The fact is, that very few cases are now brought before the District Court, parties preferring to wait and carry them to the Circuit Court, or in cases of suits with citizens of other States, forced to go to the distant Courts of those States from the virtual absence of a U. States District Court in North Carolina.

This is a case which calls for a remedy. We do not know that the application of that remedy is in the hands of the Executive Government; but if not, Congress can easily provide one by a special act for the appointment of an associate to relieve Judge Potter, or better still, by the enactment of a general law to meet such cases.

The forbearing character of our people—their respect for a venerable public servant, has, so far, led them to keep silence long after those of any other State would have demanded and obtained redress. Knowing, as we do, what is said and felt in this mercantile community—knowing, as we do, the virtual deprivation of justice under which suitors labor, we have felt called upon to say what we have said, respectfully, we trust, but none the less plainly. It is a matter to which we beg leave to call the attention of our Senators and Representatives. Justice to the State demands it.

All men are liable to get old. Age is venerable—age is to be respected. We would seek to crown "a life of labor with an age of ease." We would have a retiring list for the Judicial as well as for the Naval Service, and this would be for the good of all concerned.

Our more recent advices from Europe, all go to confirm our earlier impressions of the disastrous consequences which must be produced on that side by the revolution on this. For a time we hoped that our fears would meet with a pleasant disappointment, and these hopes received some strength and countenance from the news received from England just after the failure of our banks have been known in that country. For a time everything wore a cheerful aspect, and men refused to acknowledge or failed to realize the weight of the blow. All believed that the temporary disturbance would pass off as it had done, and that the atmosphere would speedily be clearer and purer.

But it has not turned out so. The effects are now beginning to be felt in England. The wholly unprecedented rate of interest by the Bank of England, and its failing spirit in spite of that—the failures throughout the country—the stoppage of some mills and the short time that others are working, afford a dismal prospect for the winter. At Manchester, at Blackburn and at Burnley, as well as at other seats of the Cotton trade in Yorkshire and Lancashire, the depression is extreme. At Burnley, of ninety manufacturers only two are working full time. At Macclesfield and Middleton, seats of the Silk business, no less than 3,750 hands have been thrown out of employment. The Woolen manufacturers of Bolton and Leeds are not less distressed, nor are fewer hands thrown out. The suffering bids fair to exceed anything that can be calculated. That outbreaks in the manufacturing districts may be the consequence of the want and suffering of the operatives and their families is more than probable. It is no use saying that Cotton must be had at any price—the "any price" must be there before it can be paid. We fear that it cannot be paid this winter or the coming spring.

Near about half the States of the Union, our own included, will have their day of thanksgiving on Thursday next.

It has been a question with us, whether the day will be kept with proper spirit, owing to the hard times. We believe there is a generally prevalent superstition that a fat turkey is an essential element in the services of the day, and the plumpness of the gobbler has something to do with the piety of the thanksgivings.

Now, in these days of retrenchment, might not a duck do tolerably well, as a substitute for the more orthodox turkey? Might not people be tolerably thankful over a Muscovy? Might not even a hen pass muster? We notice that one Democratic editor in Ohio says most emphatically that he refuses to go to the expense of turkey, just to please Chase, the Abolition Governor of Hoosierdom.

We are glad of Thanksgiving day, for it will afford us an excuse for issuing no *Journal* on that day, and we thus early give notice of the fact. Our holidays are few enough, and would not willingly part with any of them.

We have no doubt, but that the day ought to be regarded in a more serious light. As a people, we have much cause for thankfulness, and even more for humility. We have had many blessings—we have had no epidemics—the earth has yielded her produce bountifully—the seasons have been favourable, and if pressure and suffering have been the fate of many, they have sprung from the mismanagement of man and not from the violation of Providence. There is, therefore, ground for deep humiliation.

But it would be useless to deny that the day has heretofore been kept rather as a frolic than as a fast, and there is no reason to suppose that the case will be materially changed on the approaching occasion, except in so far as the necessities of the times may impose restrictions, unwillingly submitted to.

It is said that the new Nicaraguan envoy has been received by the United States, while Walker has gone out to upset the arrangements on the Isthmus. We'll hear of things shortly.

Brigham Young as Governor of Utah, has issued his proclamation against the U. S. Troops. Is Brigham Governor? Won't anybody go to Utah to be Governor? Hard case.

The Steamer Canada sailed from Boston on the 18th inst. for Liverpool. She takes out \$176,000 in specie.

Stockholders' Meeting.—We understand that the amount of stock in the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, represented personally or by proxy is nine thousand shares.

Yesterday afternoon the reports of the officers of the Company were referred to a Committee consisting of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, M. Costin, Esq., Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., Dr. Johnson and — Williams, Esq.

That Committee submitted a report this morning agreeing with the President and Directors in their belief in the favourable prospects of the road, and in the feasibility of the plan submitted for its extrication from its liabilities.

The Committee recommended the Board to declare a dividend during the coming year, if the proposed arrangement could be effected.

A motion to increase the salary of the President of the Company to \$3,000 failed.—*Daily Journal*, 20th inst.

Wilmington & Manchester Railroad.—Stockholders' Meeting.

On yesterday (Friday) afternoon, the stockholders in the above Company proceeded to the election of President and Directors. Pending action, considerable discussion took place.

Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., of South Carolina, having received a majority of all the votes cast for President, was declared elected to that office for the ensuing twelve months. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, the vacancy caused by the removal to the West of Mr. Muldrow, of S. C., having been filled by Mr. Mays, of the same State.

The issue of three hundred thousand dollars of preferred stock, being part of the scheme for the relief of this Company, brought forward by the President and Directors, and approved by the stockholders, and some doubt being felt as to the power of the Company, under its charter, to issue such stock, a resolution was passed instructing the President and Directors to apply to the Legislatures of the States of North and South Carolina for such powers, should it appear, upon examination, that they are not already possessed of them.

The next meeting of this Company had been fixed at this place, on the Thursday after the third Monday in November, 1858.

The Secretaries, with R. H. Cowan, Esq., were appointed to committee to supervise the publication of the proceedings and the several reports.

A resolution, complimentary to the late President, was unanimously passed.—*Daily Journal*, 21st inst.

The Washington States.

This "metropolitan" organ undertakes to administer an ill-tempered rebuke to the editor of the *Wilmington Journal*, because of a statement in the latter paper, to the effect that Messrs. Henderson and Hemphill had been elected Senators from Louisiana instead of Texas, as was the fact. The editor of the *Journal* begs leave to say that he does not wait for the *Washington Statesman* to enable him to correct any erroneous assertion he may make. The correction was made in the *Journal* of the day following that on which the error occurred, and just as soon as it was discovered.

As for Senator Slidell, the *Journal* can hardly consent to take the *ipso dictu* of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to Walker?—We will see. Will we vote against his confirmation?

Our readers will, no doubt, peruse Brigham Young's proclamation for themselves. It will strike the ipso dictu of any Washington City writer who is a candidate for pap, and no doubt hopes to get said Senator's vote. Does the *Statesman* assert, or will it assert, that Senator Slidell is opposed to